

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Latin America

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REPORTAGE ON LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLY

Hints of OAS Dissolution

PA201641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 20 Aug, (AFP) -- Peruvian Andres Townsend Escurra, who is the secretary general of the Latin American Parliament, said here today that "Latin America might abandon the OAS this weekend."

The Peruvian politician, who arrived in Bogota today, said that the decision might be adopted at the 10th Assembly of the Latin American Parliament, which will be held here.

President Notes U.S. Break

PA222111 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1609 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Speech by Gilberto Avila, president of the Latin American Parliament, at opening of the 10th Assembly of the Latin American Parliament, in the National Congress building, Bogota -- live]

[Excerpts] You have to Colombia at an opportune historical moment. This is a nation of 28 million people with big social problems and concerned about its future. This nation has been able to freely express its will in elections free of fraud, violence and coercion and to choose a national government program to guide its future. No one feels defeated or excluded from national reconstruction tasks. Political parties enjoy the rights granted by law.

To summarize the most important Latin American political events of the past few years, we have the Cuban revolution, the very important report prepared by Dr Milton Eisenhower, the idea of former Brazilian President Juscelino Kubitschek about a pan-American operation and the speech by former Colombian President Alberto Lleras Camargo. These are events that promoted a great continental cooperation policy that culminated with the Alliance for Progress.

This was, gentlemen delegates, the great dream of Latin America in recent years. It has turned out to be the biggest disappointment in Latin America's history.

The United States slowly began to reduce its financial and technological cooperation until the great policy that could have sealed the unity of the two Americas was destroyed.

The pessimism of Latin America has increased with the recent attitude adopted by the United States when faced with the problems that arose in the South Atlantic regarding sovereignty over the Malvinas.

For many of us it was obvious that if the United States signed the Reciprocal Assistance Treaty in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, it had taken on contractual obligations to assist and support our countries in case of an attack from an (?extracontinental) state.

When the British military intervention in the Malvinas took place, the United States broke unilaterally with inter-American policy and went over to the European cause. This political and military attitude shows how Latin America is alone and needs a subregional juridical organization to regulate its international relations and defend its integrity and sovereignty.

[Words indistinct] presidents of the hemisphere to carefully and extensively study, among others things, the two big problems I have just mentioned: on one hand, the complete absence of a big development program that would allow our countries to overcome backwardness and poverty and prevent great social confrontations that will come if we don't do something; and second, the establishment of a Latin American policy in the face of the foreign policy of the United States and the rest of the world.

No Latin American country, regardless of how important it is, will be heard or respected if it speaks or acts alone. But if we have the audacity to create a political community of nations, we will be able to efficiently intervene in the cause of world peace, in solidarity with the developing countries and in respect for our independence and territorial integrity.

Betancur Address

PA230132 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at opening of the 10th Assembly of Latin American Parliament in Bogota -- live]

[Excerpts] Parliamentarians: In the name of the Colombian people, the Colombian Government and my own I welcome with an embrace the spokesmen of our Latin American homeland in formation, the spokesmen of the European and Andean parliaments, their guests -- who by so being are our guests too. I wish you a happy stay in this house of America.

Through different avenues and varying degrees of success, all peoples earnestly pursue this ideal, whether they are called parliamentary democracies like those on the old continent or presidential democracies like the ones which still exist on our continent. All of them want to protect their institutions from all types of concentration of power according to Montesquieu's and (?Locke's) conception [word indistinct] the structuring of power directly emanating from parliament's will and another geared toward separation of state branches in order to exert control over their own actions.

Such is, distinguished parliamentarians, the (?honorable) tradition of my homeland. This honorable record has been broken only during brief periods throughout 170 years of republican life. This explains why it has been possible now to transfer the presidency peacefully. Citizens from a wide range of our nation's strata contributed to this process in a gesture which, although involving some nostalgia for some, was no threat to anyone. Perhaps it involved frustration for a minority but undoubtedly constituted a hope for the majority.

This tradition of which we Colombians are proud grants us the moral power to contribute, without any military or gainful aim, to the peace and progress of the international community and to a creative surmounting of the parliamentary crisis.

Ortega, the Spanish thinker, said that the crisis of communication reflects the difficulties created by the new barbarians of specialization and by the great simplifiers who characterize the eras of dilemma and confusion. The effervescent Latin America of our times, the one that is beginning to be discovered through writers and artists, the one that seized the vanguard in literature and the fine arts; the Latin America of Octavio Paz, Garcia Marquez, Vargas Llosa, Uslar Pietri, [name indistinct], Neruda, Cardenal, Hector Villalobos, Naipaul and Marti, of the Mexican mural painters, Botero, (Obregon) and Cartazar, must reexamine the old and new words expressing its past to clearly identify its future options.

Democracy, freedom, order, justice, development, solidarity and peace as well as modernization and progress are concepts which have been losing their pristine clarity and their coherence and assuming different shapes, if not contradictory meanings, in this world in crisis. These concepts must be analyzed anew and renovated under the notions of flesh and bones and spirit amid which we live and die to give them the vital meaning and ethical force which our people so eagerly seek.

At a time when societies that claimed to be living examples of development are becoming disenchanted with their own progress and show signs of erosion, it is imperative that we Latin Americans (?make) our own decisions and try to find our own paths, at a time when it is clear that there is not only one path and [word indistinct] days for modernization, according to the experience of Japan, Israel, Sweden, China, Singapore and so many other peoples who seek their own paths in the image and likeness of their own hopes.

It is time to rediscover ourselves, to rediscover our own authentic selves, our multi-faceted selves, and to adjust, to our own circumstances, the values of Western culture, within which we must assume an active role of protagonists and not one of mere and passive objects of the supposedly civilizing actions of the nations which share the Western heritage with ours.

We must urgently dedicate our imagination and young energies to the task of designing options for institutional development, framework of coexistence and cooperation within dignified and dignifying interdependence.

We have a great historical task to perform if we know how to perceive, as leading our men and women did, the opportunities offered by the world crisis, amid which we must reassert ourselves, realize our destiny and shake off the pessimism that has tended to overwhelm and paralyze us to such an extent that one analyst has singled it out as the main obstacle in our path toward development.

For this purpose, we must reanalyze the means available for dialogue, rapprochement, understanding and cooperation among our nations. We must revive our spirit of renewal so it may rescue us from our long lethargy and make us face the challenges of our times by attaching special priority to the strategic and fundamental contemporary tasks which history has entrusted to us, such as the preservation and utilization of our agricultural, energy, marine, mining and forestry potentials.

Therefore, we must work with determination along this path of dialogue, convergence and cooperation. In order to build the strong, respected and respectable Latin America we must create, if we want to make our presence really felt at the various stages and forums in (?everybody's) world and overcome the lack of solidarity, the parasitic image, the inferiority complexes and the defeatism that weaken our self-image so much and, naturally our public image. As (?Fanon) said, we must be fully aware that colonialism would not exist without a previous predisposition to be colonized which has always opened the door to colonialists of all types. We must thank the colonialists because they have united us above all quarrels. They have united us above all quarrels since the humiliation of the Malvinas Islands. [applause]

It is time for us to rally around a basic but increasingly collective position. Latin America, our America, could become one of the richest sources of initiatives in the world, where the most active sources have gradually become depleted or are dangerously dwindling under the weight of the vested interests of the major protagonists. Latin America could become a valid, intelligent, creative interlocutor, worthy of the attention of the various centers of economic, military and political power, beginning with the United States, with which we could establish and maintain a new dialogue within a renewed and strengthened inter-American system which could become a great forum for meetings, rapprochement and cooperation among the Americas.

With these criteria and objectives, and not wasting any time, we must work on reviewing, renewing and consolidating the development of the institutional instruments of intra-Latin American and inter-American cooperation if we do not want to find ourselves confined to the narrow possibilities offered by isolated growth and if we do not want to exhaust our energies in an arms race which would destroy our potential for the exclusive and exclusionary benefit of those who circumvent the drop in consumption by selling the products of their war industry on the markets of terror which, by virtue of (?demented) decisions of our governments, escape the effects of the general depression.

In line with these concerns, I began the administration I head by inviting the governments to commit themselves, together with our government, to the same endeavor of reviewing and reconstructing all of the mechanisms of the inter-American system, holding a meeting of Latin American foreign ministers in Panama as an event preliminary to the summit to be attended in December in Cartagena de Indias by all nations on the hemisphere. The Latin American parliament must (?assume) a star role in this [word indistinct] to define objectives and strengthen regional solidarity because it reflects the will of the people of its member countries and because, in the last analysis, nothing can be achieved without the participation of our peoples in the (?captivating) tasks that future holds in store for us.

Dankert's Speech

PA230335 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Speech by Peter Dankert, president of the European Parliament, at the opening of the 10th Assembly of the Latin American Parliament in Bogota; in English with simultaneous Spanish translation -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow parliamentarians, ladies and gentlemen: I have been invited by you to address this plenary meeting of the Latin American Parliament here in Bogota, Colombia. This is a particular honor since this is the first time that the president of the European Parliament has taken the floor during a plenary session of the Latin American Parliament and Colombia is a country which has played an important role for the development of the relations between the Latin American and European Parliaments.

I think this visit is most timely. Relations between the European Community and Latin America [words indistinct] as result of the South Atlantic events. This is certainly not the time to [word indistinct] the arguments with respect to the position assumed by each party during this most unfortunate controversy.

But I would like to draw your attention to those issues on which I am sure we can agree. The first concerns the role of the United Nations. It must be a matter of great concern to us all that despite his tireless efforts, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar was unable to effectively secure a diplomatic [words indistinct] in this respect I would also like to pay a tribute to the efforts made by President Belaunde of Peru.

The fact that the United Nations was unable to exercise what should be its rightful role as mediator [words indistinct] in the recent conflict, should be a matter of concern to all nations. We must therefore concentrate our energies on strengthening the United Nations to make it an effective organization for preserving peace.

My second point deals with an obvious issue which is frequently neglected and that is communications [words indistinct] the parliamentarians representatives of the peoples of our countries are able to hold a dialogue which has been interrupted at other levels. To me this signifies that we the representatives [words indistinct] can bring about the reconciliation of the two areas of the world which we are anxiously seeking. This does not mean necessarily that our different viewpoints on the issue have changed. Both world parliaments, the European Parliament and the Latin American Parliament, have clearly presented their views on the issue, but they have provided the bases for a better understanding. As parliamentarians, we must try at every level to increase our communication, because only through a constant dialogue can we reach the mutual understanding necessary for a sound relations.

The recent tragic conflict should be a lesson for us all. Had we had better communication perhaps the hundreds of young men would not have lost their lives. Let this be a lesson for the future.

Regrettably, our relations [words indistinct] and mutual understanding have not been the best. The fact is that the problems we have are so similar that I would like to stress the need to strengthen our relations, to continue from where we were interrupted, on the basis of equal [words indistinct].

I hope that relations will be straightened out at the next meeting because I would like [words indistinct] that will take at the European Community probably in Brussels in the spring of next year.

I would like to make two comments on the situation in Central America from a European viewpoint: First that the situation of tension affecting the people and devastating the region is the result of the economic problems and social differences which have been worsened by the world's economic situation. We should never accept the miserable conditions in which too many people have to live. We must do everything within our power to remedy this situation. But the problem is basically a political-economic problem and not one dominated by geopolitical considerations. Of course, there are some geopolitical aspects, but personally I think it is very dangerous that the problems the region is facing have been politicized to the point that they have been incorporated to the East-West conflict.

The problems of your region, as of any other region, are unique in the sense that they should be solved by yourselves whenever possible. I do not want to imply that there should not be outside economic aid, but the political responsibility should be assumed by those who have been democratically elected. The solutions to your problems should never be subordinated to any superpower for political reasons. In other words, even if one is part of a political alliance, any such partnership can only exist on a basis of equality and be such that no particular party seeks to dominate the other.

The European Community is not a superpower and has no intention of becoming one. We are truly interested in having an open and constructive dialogue based on equality and solidarity. I realize that our problems are quite different from yours, but I believe that a dialogue such as this allows us to explain to you the situations and conditions, the problems and difficulties we are facing. Only when we truly understand them and the way of solving them can there be a genuine process of cooperation.

We are aware of the multiple cultural ties we have with Latin America. These ties will be much more fruitful once Spain and Portugal join the European Community, which I am sure they will. We each have our own special relations with your countries and we shall continue making every effort to increase even more the satisfactory commercial relations we have with you. In regions such as ours it should be possible to increase our trade. We must fail to recognize the opportunities that this would create and also the attendant interdependence which we should encourage. One way in which we can help is through development policies. The European Community has announced its aid plan for developing countries and this aid has increased in the past 5 years. Although the aid is still little, we cannot blame it on a lack of interest on our part.

The European Parliament is most aware of the shortcomings of the industrialized countries' efforts to create a world economic system that is more equitable. Its members have participated in the North-South dialogue and hope that when the dialogue is resumed it will bring about better results than those meetings previously held in Cancun and Manila. An open-minded attitude and interdependency are encouraged. The pressures from the two big powers are felt all over the world despite the fact the world is no longer bipolar, as we still think. The desire for security, for disarmament [words indistinct] is great throughout Europe. Unfortunately, a big arms business is taking place with funds that most probably could have been used for economic development.

What can I suggest to encourage the reestablishment of [word indistinct] relations between our two regions? It would be wrong to propose grandiose plans which have little probability of success. There are concrete steps we can take immediately. In first place, the president of the Latin American Parliament has submitted to the president of the European Parliament delegation a report on economic and financial cooperation which the European Parliament committee is studying. I can assure you that the result of our study will be included in our final resolution.

Second, I already mentioned the European Community's actions to aid Central America. This too has a high priority in the deliberations of the European Parliament.

Third, we both share a special relation with the United States, you through your geographic proximity and we through a defense alliance. We have been affected by the consequences of U.S. policies. However, it is obvious that many American problems are not parallel to ours. In our way, we must struggle to exercise some influence on the United States. It is vital that we explain to the United States that there is no common formula in economic or domestic policy that can be applied to all societies in all situations. We must explain and justify the need to [word indistinct]. We must encourage an American economic policy more in line with developing countries, particularly with their debt problems and this implies a more general support for multilateral banks and the International Monetary Fund.

We can only succeed if we continue the policies of cooperation, harmonization and integration in our region, not only in matters of economy and trade, but also in matters of security and peace.

AREA LEADERS ISSUE SANTO DOMINGO DECLARATION

PA201443 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p 12

[Text of Santo Domingo joint declaration issued on 16 August 1982 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, JGRN; George Price, prime minister of Belize; Salvador Jorge Blanco, president of the Dominican Republic; Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela; and Luis Alberto Monge, president of Costa Rica.]

[Text] The heads of state, in stressing the need to strengthen international organizations in order to guarantee peace and to attain the peoples' political, economic and social development, reiterate their support for the fundamental principles of international legal orders, including the sovereign equality of states, respect for the independence and territorial integrity of states, nonintervention, forbearance from resorting to threats or the use of force in resolving international conflicts, ideologic pluralism, self-determination of people and respect for and faithful observance of legally concluded international treaties.

They reaffirm their irrevocable conviction that the democratic and pluralist system is the form of government that offers the most favorable conditions for guaranteeing the effective exercise of liberty, the establishment of social justice and respect for human rights. To this effect, they declare their intent to strengthen this kind of system and to support its institutionalization throughout the continent.

They express their concern over the serious economic crisis affecting the international community as a whole, the scope and effects of which are unforeseeable. They note that this crisis is reflected in the difficulties and complex economic situation that exists in the area's countries, aggravated by the constant deterioration in the terms of exchange that results from the decline in prices of exportable raw materials, the constant increase in the cost of manufactured and semifinished imports from industrialized countries and prevailing conditions in the international financial system.

They recognize the importance of coordinating their efforts, along with the rest of the Third World countries, to promote international negotiations within the UN framework and the establishment of a new international economic order.

They stress their marked interest in expanding and strengthening the economic cooperation in and integration of Latin America and the Caribbean, as a political objective of high priority that can lead to socioeconomic development. They support the efforts in this regard undertaken by SELA and ECLA, among other international organizations.

They also note their legitimate desire for a greater flow of real economic resources from industrialized countries and international finance organizations, as well as for the adoption of measures that represent, in this sense, an adequate response to the spirit of international solidarity that should govern relations among the nations of a world that is growing increasingly interdependent.

They reiterate their support for all efforts to achieve significant levels of integration and to promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development through cooperation and an expanded international image of the region's countries.

They voice their deep concern over the increasingly protectionist trend evinced by industrialized centers, together with the proliferation of import duties and similar tax barriers, which, together, affect the access of our exported products to developed countries and have grave repercussions on the balance of payments in the region's countries.

They indicate that within the framework of the various peace proposals for the Central American region and the mechanisms for implementing them, the rejection of violent solutions, negotiations and dialogue are all indispensable to a political solution of the crisis, which should be the exclusive result of a common desire and an effort to promote and implement democracy, economic development and social justice. At the same time, they cordially appeal to democratic countries that are interested in consolidating peace to use their good offices to achieve this noble objective.

They note the advisability of revising the inter-American system to reorient and redefine it so that its goals and purposes conform to current and projected requirements, with a view to guaranteeing a greater Latin American and Caribbean presence in the international community.

The presidents and visiting heads of state who signed this joint declaration express, publicly and unequivocally, their sincere appreciation of the generosity and hospitality accorded them in this fraternal meeting by the Dominican Government and people, which once more reaffirm the democratic spirit of the peoples of America.

In testimony of this, the heads of state -- the JGRN member, the prime minister of Belize and the presidents of the Dominican Republic, the Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Costa Rica -- signed this joint declaration in five originals in Santo Domingo de Guzman, National District, capital of the Dominican Republic, on 16 August 1982.

[Signed] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, JGRN member; George Price, prime minister of Belize; Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, president of the Dominican Republic; Dr Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; Luis Alberto Monge, president of the Republic of Costa Rica.

BRIEFS

NEW FELAP SECRETARY -- Nicaraguan Danilo Aguirre Solis, new secretary general of the Latin American Journalists Federation, FELAP, yesterday took office in a ceremony in Mexico City. During his speech, he urged newsmen to work against misinformation. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Aug 82 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS AFTER 9-DAY TOUR

PY201336 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2246 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Aug (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari stated last night that in his judgment the results of his tour through Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Brazil were quite favorable. He also announced that in the near future a mission will come to prepare the visit of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

The minister made the statement upon his return from those three countries. He arrived at 2242 at the military base portion of the metropolitan airport.

Regarding newspaper reports that relations with Great Britain will soon be normalized, Aguirre said that anything that is advantageous for the country will be accepted. He said, however, that he did not know anything more about the meeting of Argentine bank representatives with a British functionary in Montevideo than what the newspapers reported.

Replying to a final question, Minister Aguirre said that he is planning to attend the meeting of heads of state of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, but that he still needs to find out when that meeting will be held.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ECONOMY MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PY210338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2343 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (NA) -- Presidential Spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz tonight "categorically" denied rumors that Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore had reportedly resigned. He stated: "I categorically deny it," and added that "such a possibility has never existed." Maschwitz made this statement in the press room at Government Palace where he went to report on the meeting held tonight between President Bignone and Dagnino Pastore.

HUGHES DENIES AIR FORCE SPLITS, 'NATIONALISM'

PY222234 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] Air Force Commander-in-chief Augusto Jorge Hughes denied yesterday that there were "factions" within his branch of the armed services and also rejected allegations that the current leadership of the air force could be termed "nationalistic."

Hughes said that the air force was working "decidedly toward the achievement of the recomposition of the military junta", thus denying reports to the contrary. Hughes also added that he was "totally in agreement" with the statement brought out this past week by the council of Argentine bishops. In that statement, the Roman Catholic bishops said that the "breaking up or ill-achievement" of the institutionalization process aimed at returning the country to democratic rule "would be tragic for the future of the republic." The churchmen also said in their statement that the solving of the cases of missing people, those held without charge or trial and those who have already served sentences in prison and should be released but remain incarcerated "will be a great contribution to the recuperation of democratic life" in Argentina.

Asked about his talks with President Reynaldo Bignone, Hughes said that they had been "very cordial" and added that they had achieved "total accord." This assessment did not seem to agree completely with that of Presidential Spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz, who referred to the Hughes-Bignone meeting as "strictly protocol." Hughes' statements of yesterday were made to journalists who questioned him as he came out of a 30-minute meeting with Chief Justice Adolfo Gabrielli, president of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNMENT WANTS TO BROADEN POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY201507 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 20 Aug 82

[Text] The dialogue initiated by General Vildoso Calderon's government has been termed highly positive by the cabinet itself which had a meeting yesterday. That was one of the principal conclusions drawn by the cabinet after the president and the interior minister had given a detailed report on the matter. According to a statement by Information Minister Luis Penaranda Beltran, the dialogue initiated by the executive branch will continue with the political parties which have not participated in the dialogue with the president so far. Penaranda Beltran said:

The government is flexible and will talk with all the political parties which wish to make suggestions in order to find an agreement and the road which will allow the establishment of solid bases for the implementation of the democratization of the country. He added, however, that the talks are not limited to a certain group of political parties or labor and economic groups, but that the government wants to engage in dialogue with other political currents in order to receive a larger number of proposals and suggestions.

The information minister also stated that the electoral courts will be constituted in due time, according to the mandate of the junta of commanders and when the parties have accredited their delegates. The government is waiting for the response, and the courts will then be constituted by decree, he said.

ELECTORAL CONSTITUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

PY210133 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The electoral tribunal's constitution has presumably been indefinitely postponed. Thus far, the Supreme Court has been the only one to appoint its representative, one Dr (Rediberto Fraga).

According to the Interior Ministry, the meeting with political organizations has been postponed at the political organizations' request. Interior Ministry sources said that the meeting is likely to be held next week.

The national electoral tribunal's constitution has apparently failed even before the beginning of the meetings, because none of the parties, either large or small, has agreed to be a part of it. According to statements delivered by political leaders, agreeing to participate in it would imply endorsing the 1965 electoral law, which has been repudiated by all the sectors.

LABOR LEADERS MEET INTERIOR MINISTER 20 AUG

PY210337 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] today held an exploratory meeting with the interior minister to discuss technical aspects related to the elections and to prove that it is possible to expedite these requirements to make it possible for the general elections to be held before the date set by the government. Aldo Flores, Oscar Sanjinez and Gonzalo Gusman met with the interior minister representing the COB.

DEAD MAN FEARED TO BE MISSING SOVIET CITIZEN

PY210253 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The Soviet diplomatic mission in Brazil is taking steps to determine whether the body of a man found hanged in the Santa Cruz district of Rio de Janeiro is that of Soviet citizen Sevir Gueraybekov, who has been reported missing since last weekend.

Despite the body having been transferred to the forensics institute on Wednesday night, the Soviet consul was not summoned to identify the body until today. The manager of the hotel where the dead foreigner was staying was also summoned.

The Soviet Embassy in Brasilia has asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry to send the dental prints of the missing Soviet subject in order to facilitate identification.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES PDS CANDIDATES

PY201736 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Address by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo to PDS (Social Democratic Party) gubernatorial candidates on 16 August in Brasilia]

[Text] I want to begin by expressing thanks for the all too generous and benevolent words I have just heard from the president of our party. Such words reflect more the loyalty and friendship which unite us than their actual content. However, I can guarantee you that there is one thing about which there is no exaggeration in the words of our president: My determination and obstinacy, not to say my total obsession, to carry forward the process of political normalization of our country, regardless of the direction of the political winds. I count on your words, gentlemen, as leaders in your own states to sound over and over again the note that we will turn this country into a democracy.

The 15 November elections represent the consolidation of the process of democratic liberalization which, in the political realm, is one of the fundamental commitments of my government. Those who have a deeply rooted negative twist of mind insisted until recently on casting doubts on the sincerity of my overall commitment. But the promised elections can now be seen with no doubt about their realization.

Your presence here is a solemn and undeniable proof that the process of direct gubernatorial elections is moving forward. After being chosen in conventions held in accordance with the law, you are here in your capacity as our party's candidates for the governorships of your states. The responsibility you have assumed is great. You will have to conduct the ongoing electoral dispute with effectiveness, courage, public spirit and unselfishness.

Predictions have been made that you will have difficulties carrying out your mission. However, I firmly believe the people, with their clear vision and good sense, will not withhold the support you now need.

Democracy as a government of the people presupposes that people are rational, that the popular will will be shaped objectively with the public interest in mind. Democracy is a regime of responsibility. The voter is responsible for the quality of the vote, for the honesty of the expression of his will and for the consequences of his action. To make up his mind, however, the voter must obtain the appropriate information by listening and sorting out elements through exercising his critical capacity.

Voices which are more interested in confusing than in informing the voter are being heard. To attain their purpose they blame the government for all that can possibly go wrong, particularly for things that have to do with the rising cost of living.

Only through ignorance or bad faith can anybody blame the government for the problems now afflicting our society. The rising cost of living is a universal phenomenon. The economic recession that wracks the world, creating all sorts of problems, has negative repercussions in our economic and financial situation. It is a serious error and an unforgivable injustice to heap culpability on the government for a general situation the source of which lies beyond our borders.

One of your main tasks, gentlemen, will be to state things in the proper terms. Each of you can guarantee the people that the federal government, with your help, will continue devoting all its efforts, in consonance with our system of cooperative federalism, to solving the great national and state problems.

Together we will struggle to assure tranquillity and security to the Brazilian family. Together we will fight against the people's rising cost of living, for making things easier for the middle class, for the expansion of assistance to the most needy, for increasing industrial and agricultural production, for the expansion of the educational system, for economic growth and job creation, for new opportunities for the youth to exercise their professional vocation as soon as they leave school.

The swift transformations society is going through demand imagination, creativity and effectiveness from those in government. You have to be prepared to carry out promptly the difficult assignment which has been imposed on you.

In the campaign you will lead you have to take into account the educational nature of such a campaign. The people possess a sharp perception of what is good or bad, just or unjust. Carry to them a message of optimism and truth, defend our democratic, humanistic and Christian principles, expose the lack of good sense of those who attack us, uncover the distortion of facts and reality. Show the nation that ours is the only valid and coherent proposition, based on our experience and knowledge of the country and based above all on the firm determination of the Brazilian people to proceed with the work of building a prosperous, just, democratic and independent society.

PDS LEADER SAYS ELECTIONS MIGHT BE DELAYED

PY201851 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Nilo Coelho, Senate leader of the Social Democratic Party -- PDS -- has said in Brasilia that the elections scheduled for 15 November might be delayed.

In that case, the opposition would be to blame because of its unwillingness to negotiate the ballot model proposed by the government. Coelho said that in such a case the government-sponsored ballot draft will be passed by the constitutional time-limit mechanism on 4 October 1982. At that time, however, the higher electoral court will no longer have enough time to issue the regulations with regard to the new law and, even less, to print and distribute 40 million ballots throughout the country.

Coelho explained that the PDS cannot afford to keep 34 senators in Brasilia for 8 days either in order to pass the draft and avoid the use of the time-limit mechanism or the 211 deputies who should also be present in order to pass it.

He said: We are talking to hardheaded people. Good sense used to prevail within the opposition, but long ago.

DECLARATION SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

PY202258 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2047 GMT 19 AUG 82

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Aug (TELAM) -- The Brazilian and Argentine foreign ministers signed a joint declaration today which emphasizes "the traditional Brazilian position of recognizing the Argentine historical and sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands."

The communique, which was released by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, also focuses on the several issues discussed by officials of the two countries during the past 2 days and states that "they examined the possibilities for having the Latin American system contribute more effectively to strengthening relations and cooperation among countries of the region." They also emphasized "the need to reorganize the international economic order to allow equal participation to all countries in those decisions concerning them." Reviewing the Latin American economic reality, the two countries "reaffirmed their intention of dedicating themselves to achieving greater solidarity among all nations in the region."

The communique also reported that the Argentine foreign minister had invited his Brazilian counterpart to visit Buenos Aires at a date to be set through diplomatic channels.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON UK USE OF FACILITIES

PY201443 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 19 Aug (TELAM) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has stated that the issue concerning air bases for British Royal Air Force transport planes has been explained publicly. Although we do not have a law to forbid those flights, he said, we have tried to make it understood that we cannot turn Brazil into some sort of base for activities in the Malvinas Islands under the current circumstances. He added that a regular flow of transport activities could not be undertaken from Brazilian ports, and we hope, he said, that this is only a transitional problem which can be overcome. We have never misled either party.

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that both Great Britain and Argentina have always expressed understanding and respect for the Brazilian position.

Regarding the inclusion of the Malvinas issue in the agenda of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, he said that a problem of this nature cannot be solved by force, but must pass into the diplomatic realm and lead to a serious stage of negotiations. I am optimistic with regard to the long term effects, on the basis of a common Latin American position.

These remarks were made to the press at the end of a banquet given by Argentine Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari for the diplomatic corps and for journalists at the Brasilia naval club last night at the conclusion of his visit to the Brazilian capital.

Aguirre Lanari's speech at the end of the banquet thanking Brazil for its solidarity and stressing the seriousness of its foreign policy touched his listeners because of the words of praise for Saraiva Guerreiro, whom he labeled "master of American policy."

Departing from his own style, Saraiva Guerreiro delivered a lengthy and emotional speech stressing the sincerity which characterizes Aguirre Lanari's work.

LIMA, CALLAO PLACED ON STATE OF EMERGENCY 20 AUG

PY202255 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa stated this afternoon that Lima and the nearby port of Callao were placed on state of emergency today due to the terrorist attacks last night, and whose organizations will be destroyed.

Bomb Attacks

PY210004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Aug (AFP) -- The preliminary estimate resulting from the most serious blackout that has ever affected greater Lima and cities in northern and central Peru last night includes two dead terrorists, two others with serious bullet wounds, more than 100 hospital emergency cases, numerous arrests and six high tension towers dynamited.

During the blackout, brought about by the synchronized blowing up at 1925 local time of six high-tension towers, terrorists staged a number of attacks with dynamite and molotov cocktails in several neighborhoods of this city.

At least 12 bombs were thrown at the Torre Tagle Palace (Foreign Ministry), the Ministries of Economy, Industry, Trade and Tourism, the Justice Palace and stores, two of which caught fire.

On the other hand, outlaws and organized groups plundered shops at Polvos Azules, in the vicinity of Government House, Lima's central market and the wholesale market located on the outskirts of Lima. Many people were trapped inside elevators and the traffic chaos prompted accidents.

The blackout, which still persists in several districts of this capital and in the port of Callao, started with the blowing up of the high-tension tower of San Juan de Miraflores, some 3 km south of Lima, two other towers in Santa Eulalia and others in Santa Rosa. The towers belong to the distribution network of the state-owned enterprise Electroperu.

The blackout also affected Huancayo, Jauja, La Oroya and Huancavelica in the southern Andean region, and Huacho, Casma and Canete on the northern coast.

Two terrorists were killed by a guard while they were trying to dynamite the La Union glass factory, in the industrial sector of the Argentina Avenue, while two others suffered bullet wounds. Some 150 persons were admitted to hospitals for various reasons.

On the other hand, police reported that a group of 10 alleged terrorists, made up of men and women armed with submachineguns, attacked the police station of Margos village, in Huanuco, 400 km southeast of Lima, with dynamite sticks. During the attack, one of the alleged terrorists was wounded.

ALVAREZ SPEAKS ON LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

PY210109 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] President Gregorio Alvarez attended the ceremony where Uruguay and LAIA -- Latin American Integration Association -- signed an agreement on diplomatic immunity and privileges.

President Alvarez, who delivered a speech on the occasion, said that a meeting of American presidents could ease world tensions and serve the cause of peace.

He reiterated that our continent should not live on its knees because our spirit is not broken.

President Alvarez also said that there is a group of countries which are separated by considerable gaps.

[Begin recording] Leaving aside the questionable schemes used to group countries in terms of their degree of development or relative power, I look forward to a future in which Latin America will be a totally new and independent force which will project itself to the future as the continent of hope, of freedom and justice, serving as a bridge and transition between the more developed areas and the more backward regions of the world. The recent dramatic South Atlantic events have given a rough idea as to Latin America's isolation and lack of relative influence in world affairs. While the need for a common action has been evident for a long time, now such a need is urgent. [end recording]

President Alvarez also referred to a meeting of American presidents which he proposed.

[Begin recording] Uruguay has stressed that the heads of state of the region should meet in order to analyze the continent's situation and policies to be adopted. My government expects, rather than hopes, that this meeting -- which fortunately appears likely for the near future -- will help us deal with the reality of our continent, so that we may not only improve the situation of the region but also ease world tensions and serve the cause of peace. [end recording]

Finally, President Alvarez referred to Latin American economic problems and their possible solutions.

[Begin recording] Latin America should realize that it has such significance as a continent for mankind's present and future that its being left aside in world affairs may have grave consequences. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH CHILE -- Jorge Court Moock, Chilean ambassador to Uruguay, told El Espectador that Uruguay is currently exporting products to Chile worth \$26 million and that Chile is exporting products to Uruguay totalling \$16 million. He also said that the trade balance currently benefits Uruguay in the amount of \$10 million and that an Uruguayan-Chilean joint commission will be created soon to increase trade between the two countries. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 82 PY]

WOOL EXPORTS DROP -- Wool exports dropped by 15.3 percent as compared to the prior harvest. Wool exports totalled over \$235 million. The three main buyers were the USSR, the FRG and Great Britain. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 82 PY]

RESPONSE TO GUYANA'S REFUSAL ON ESSEQUIBO TALKS

PA211847 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas, 21 Aug -- Venezuela today reacted to Guyana's refusal to hold direct negotiations on the Essequibo dispute and its decision to resort instead to the International Court of Justice, emphasizing that "it does not correspond to the letter and spirit of the Geneva agreement."

This agreement outlines procedures to solve Venezuela's demands over 158,000 square km of the Essequibo territory in neighboring Guyana.

In an initial communique replying to Georgetown's decision to solve the controversy by legal means, rejecting a proposal for direct talks with Venezuela, Caracas only expressed its disenchantment with the Guyanese decision.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano denied that this new position in Georgetown generates the possibility of an armed conflict, stating that Venezuela will adjust its initiative to the Guyanese decision, but always in the framework of the Geneva agreement.

Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson himself delivered to the Venezuelan charge d'affaires the text of the Guyanese reply to the Venezuelan proposal for direct talks.

Venezuela will wait for the official text of the Guyanese reply to arrive in order to give a "timely reply," according to the Foreign Ministry communique.

In the meantime, the Foreign Ministry is holding internal consultations and will request the opinion of the experts of the foreign relations advisory commission, it was indicated.

The communique stressed that the Venezuelan Government "declares that it is incomprehensible that an open invitation to negotiate -- like the one made by Venezuela -- can be answered with a proposal to resort to a legal solution, rather than expressing some willingness to talk, discuss or at least listen with the purpose of analyzing and solving the pending problems, which would be in the interest of both countries."

"We cannot forget that the solution to the controversy as conceived by the Geneva agreement must meet two requirements: it must be practical and must be acceptable to both parties," the Venezuelan Government added.

"Both requirements demand that all negotiations proceed in good faith," concluded the communique.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR 3-DAY MEXICO VISIT

PA211959 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1848 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 21 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco left for Mexico today on an official 3-day visit to meet with his colleague Jorge Castaneda.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the two cabinet ministers will analyze the prospects for hemispheric relations and organizations in the post-Malvinas stage, and specifically analyze the Central American situation. In this framework the two ministers will review the political processes of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras, said the sources.

Zambrano and Castaneda will discuss the Mexican proposal for the establishment of a Latin American bloc at the next UN General Assembly to be held from 16 to 27 September, which will include the subject of the Malvinas.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS AMADO NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

PA221710 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Aug 82 p 1A

[Text] The Panamanian Government yesterday appointed Juan Jose Amado III as the new foreign relations minister, replacing Jorge E. Illueca, who was elected vice president on Friday. Amado has been minister of state, and recently held the post of Panamanian ambassador in Washington. The new foreign minister had been suggested as one of the three magistrates of the Electoral Tribunal, but his nomination was discarded afterward, even though his equanimity and honesty could not be denied.

Amado was a well-known businessman before occupying important government positions. He was the manager of various local industries and was also a member of the boards of directors of various businessmen's organizations.

Amado has been president of the Panamanian Industrialists Union and of the National Council of Private Enterprise.

At the same time, it was learned that Jose Maria Cabrera was appointed as deputy foreign minister.

DE LA ESPRIELLA SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

PA201510 Panama City LA ESTREELA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Aug 82 pp A-1, A-10

[Text of letter sent by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 12 August 1982]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr President:

The maintenance of harmonious relations between our two countries so affects both the functioning of the interoceanic canal and hemispheric developments that the Panamanian people dedicate constant attention to it.

It is for this reason that your letter of 6 August 1982 was received with particular satisfaction, because it expresses your congratulations at my rise to the presidency of the Republic of Panama, and reiterates your government's intention to fulfill the commitments to Panama that the United States contracted through the 1977 Panama Canal treaties.

For Panamanians, fulfillment of both the spirit and letter of the treaties is of utmost importance, particularly in terms of the full exercise by the Republic of Panama of sovereignty and jurisdiction over all of its territory and the effectiveness of the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal, which is essential to the security of the interoceanic way and to regional peace.

One of the fundamental points of the solemn commitment that you reiterate in your letter was honored on 1 April 1982, when your government, in accordance with treaty stipulations, ended its exercise of jurisdictional powers in the part of the Panamanian territory known as the Panama Canal Zone, restoring the administration of justice, the police functions and the penitentiary system that the United States of America had assumed in 1904 to the Panamanian nation.

The spirit of understanding and cooperation that permitted that action -- which is so important within the program established by the treaty for the full restoration of Panamanian control, administration and security of the interoceanic way -- to be carried out without setbacks must continue to preside over our good relations, so that the two countries' interests in the canal can become effective in a mutually satisfactory way. I wish to avail myself of this spirit of understanding, Mr President Reagan, trusting that we will bring our views on the reciprocal rights and responsibilities through which the treaties link us into harmony.

Allow me, President Reagan, to tell you that I very sincerely share your wishes that the good relations between our two countries will continue and even improve during the exercise of my administration; certain, as I am, that friendship and cooperation between our peoples and governments will be strengthened through a just and equitable consideration of those problems that require timely decisions.

Our government regards your economic plan for Central America and the Caribbean as vitally important. Its success will depend upon the efficacy and dynamism imparted to it and to the avoidance of excessive bureaucratic procedures that would endanger it. Evidence of the importance that your government's attitude in this regard has for us is the fact that one of my administration's first actions has been the creation of a national committee for the promotion of investments in the Republic of Panama, so that our country can derive benefits from your program.

In thanking you for the good wishes that you have so deferentially transmitted to the Panamanian people and myself for the success of my presidential activities, I take advantage of this occasion to offer you and the American people my best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] Ricardo de la Espriella, President of the Republic of Panama

NATIONAL GUARD WILLING TO LISTEN TO ALL SECTORS

PA211343 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Aug 82 pp 32, 13

[Excerpt] Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard commander in chief, met yesterday with leaders of the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP). Paredes said: "We want to listen to all Panamanian sectors, who may speak openly and without fear."

The meeting was held at the Washington hotel in the city of Colon, and was part of General Paredes' widespread consultation program. Paredes had held an important meeting with the national workers' leaders the previous day.

On both occasions, General Paredes was accompanied by several members of the National Guard General Staff -- Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, Col Cecilio Fisher, and Lt Col Julian Melo B. -- as well as by his closest associates. General Paredes had already met with business leaders.

During the meeting with the student leaders, General Paredes said very clearly that the country's social balance will be maintained only if the national government and the armed forces take into consideration the positions of all the political, economic, social and ideological sectors that make up our society.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL -- Acting Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera and Israeli Ambassador to Panama Hanan 'Olami have signed an agreement for the continuation of an education and cultural exchange program between the two countries. The program has the objective of expanding the educational training of Panamanians in various fields and professions that will strengthen Panama's development. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Aug 82 PA]

JAPANESE EQUIPMENT DONATION -- The Japanese Government today donated scientific instruments worth 112,644 balboas to the general directorate of mineral resources. The equipment was turned over to Commerce and Industries Minister Hario de Diego by Japanese Ambassador Ryoza Mogi. The new electronic equipment will replace obsolete instruments for the laboratory analysis of samples to detect the possibility of mineral deposits. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82 PA]

COSTA RICALA NACION RUNS LA PRENSA PROTEST ON CENSORSHIP

PA230206 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2054 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 22 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today the Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION ran a letter from the publishers of the only independent newspaper in Nicaragua. The letter protests press censorship in the country ruled by the Sandinists. LA NACION reports that it received a copy of the letter by telex. The letter, which was also sent to the Nicaraguan Government, was signed by LA PRENSA editors Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Paulo Antonio Cuadra.

They said that censorship, which began in March when the state of siege was imposed on the country, has reached intolerable levels in the past few weeks.

The letter states, "Censorship has increased to such an extent that now it is practically impossible to publish the paper."

They said that they had sent the letter to neighboring Costa Rica as the only way to reveal the problems being faced by the Nicaraguan press.

LA PRENSA, which criticizes the Nicaraguan Government, has frequently been closed down in the past. The publishers claim that their recent coverage of friction between the Catholic church and authorities has led to increased censorship. According to the state of siege decree, imposed because of fears of a possible invasion from Honduras backed by the United States, the government scans all press material before it is published.

NICARAGUAN EXILES PROMOTING OPPOSITION UNITY

PA222141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- A group of Nicaraguan exiles living in Miami is promoting the unity of "all the forces that oppose the Sandinist rulers."

The group is distributing a document here warning that the only way the anti-Sandinists can "prevent the consolidation of a Marxist regime of terror in their country," is by uniting.

The leaders advocating unity among the Nicaraguan opposition are Fernando Aguero, Jose A. Robelo, and Vicente Rappaccioli.

The signers of the document say, "our call to unity is a firm reply to the communists tactic of dispersing and misleading the Nicaraguan people, using class hatred, defamation, insults and even physical violence and attacks against the church and its clergy to consolidate their power."

CENTRAL BANK RESTRICTS AREA CURRENCY DEALINGS

PA201725 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2145 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 19 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Within a new foreign exchange policy intended to solve the country's monetary crisis, the Central Bank of Costa Rica has placed a limit on its dealings in other Central American currencies.

The institution's board of directors announced that, as of today, it will adjust the purchase of currency from the rest of Central America to quotas fixed by each country's central bank.

With respect to El Salvador, the bank pointed out that, in compliance with instructions received from the Reserve Bank of El Salvador, which has cancelled quotas for the purchase of Salvadoran colones, "we are no longer dealing in that currency" here.

In addition, quetzals and lempiras will only be purchased henceforth from Guatemalan and Honduran tourists, who must present their passports. Cordobas will only be purchased from banking agencies located on the Nicaraguan border.

The central bank also warned Costa Rican corporations "to refrain from quoting the sales price of their goods or services in foreign currencies, as well as to avoid any transaction involving the exchange of other currencies for colones."

EL SALVADOR

AIR FORCE FINDS POWDER MAGAZINE IN SAN VICENTE

PA212323 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Aug 82 pp 3, 22

[Excerpts] It was reported yesterday that the Salvadoran Air Force units that are supporting the Atlacatl battalion, Military Detachment No 5, headquartered in San Vicente, and Detachment No 2, in Sensuntepeque, destroyed a powder magazine believed to be of great importance to the terrorist groups in the area.

It was previously reported that the army launched an operation on Tuesday to rid San Vicente's northeastern area of the terrorists who have been harassing the population lately, seizing and ransacking several small towns there. The sources said that the destroyed powder magazine was located in La Burrera and that it was heavily guarded by the subversives. They added that many of the subversives were killed, while others escaped.

The operation, named "Lt Col Mario Azelon Palma" in honor of an officer who recently died in an ambush in the area, is being led by Colonel Napoleon Alvarado, from the battalion based in San Vicente; Colonel Alfredo Ochoa Perez, of Sensuntepeque; and Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, of the Atlacatl battalion.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that 16 guerrillas laid down their arms and went to the local command post in Ositotal, Morazan Department, to request amnesty. They were attended to and immediately given food, clothing and medicine. These guerrillas were from camps located in La Joya, El Penon and Calpientes, in the same jurisdiction.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK TROOPS WITH POISONED ARROWS

PA212027 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] San Miguel, 19 Aug — A detachment of troops from Usulután has been attacked at the detour from Ereguayquin to Santa Elena by extremists carrying bows and poisoned arrows. Several of the soldiers were wounded.

According to the sources, the information was provided by the wounded soldiers while they were being treated by doctors at the hospital in Usulután. The attack took place late Tuesday afternoon while the platoon was on routine patrol duty in Tierra Blanca, Jucuaran, Ereguayquin and other areas frequented by terrorists.

It was reported that the group of terrorists comprised of both men and women suddenly came down from a wooded area known as La Montanita. The group shot a hail of arrows at the soldiers and then disappeared in the bush. The troops were wounded in their legs and other parts of their bodies.

It was noticed upon removal that the arrows had metal tips. The wounded troops were rushed to the hospital in Usulután and were told there that the arrow tips were poisoned, but that they would not die due to the speed with which they had been taken to the hospital, the sources said. The detachments and civil defense groups who are constantly patrolling the area began taking precautions after hearing the details of this attack.

RIVERA Y DAMAS SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN CLERGY

PA230153 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Msgr Arturo Rivera Y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, has expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan Catholic church, in view of problems faced there recently by bishops and priests. He regretted that political repression continues in El Salvador despite requests for dialogue and peace. In his Sunday homily, the prelate said that the Nicaraguan church struggled on the side of the people in their struggle against the Anastasio Somoza regime. The church, however, has not lost its ability to criticize, stemming from faith. This is an invaluable service which the Sandinist authorities should bear in mind.

According to Rivera y Damas, the attacks against Nicaraguan clergymen "cast doubt on the authenticity of the revolutionary process itself."

The bishop said, "we must admit that in El Salvador more serious events have occurred, like the murders of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero and several priests and seminarians. However, this makes us more sensitive to the worsening situations and tension between the church and the state in other countries."

Referring to the present situation in El Salvador, Rivera y Damas said that many national sectors speak of dialogue as a logical way to end to the conflict, but that political violence continues nevertheless.

He said: "I must denounce the increasing severity of political repression."

The prelate cited figures from the San Salvador legal aid office saying that in the week of 13 to 19 August, 19 persons were arrested and 139 died, 109 of them civilians.

He said that during the previous week, 131 Salvadorans, including 80 civilians died.

He said, "paramilitary bands and security forces have been to blame for most of these deaths. Most of those arrested are teachers or union members, accused of belonging to guerrilla organizations."

He said that official reports claim that subversive propaganda was confiscated from the teachers, but that there are other reports that they belonged to the National Teachers Union and that they were meeting to draft a new platform to be presented to the Constituent Assembly, and "this is not a crime in any democratic country."

In his homily the prelate said, "it would be advisable, for the good of the arrested people, the teaching profession and the country, to proceed along the paths of truth and justice, by speeding their trials."

He also asked authorities "not to be misled by reports and accusations which, in our polarized and tense situation, could worsen the conflict." He also pointed out "the advisability of curbing paramilitary bands and those units of the security forces or civilian defense, who have been blamed for many innocent victims." He concluded by saying, "if we are to believe in military discipline, this can and must be done."

GUATEMALADEPUTY MINISTER SAYS NO U.S. TROOPS REQUESTED

PA200453 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Guatemala has not requested the sending of U.S. troops to combat subversion, Gen Oscar Mejia Victores, deputy national defense minister, told PRENSA LIBRE late yesterday. The high-ranking military officer was interviewed regarding news reports from Washington indicating that the United States is planning to send troops to Central America to eliminate the terrorist groups.

It is known that brigades of U.S. Marines will be sent to Honduras and El Salvador and that the same thing could be done with Guatemala. In reference to this report, General Mejia Victores said that at no time has Guatemala requested that U.S. troops be sent to the country nor had any such offer been made.

EGP CLAIMS GOVERNMENT HAD 88 CASUALTIES IN JULY

PA212005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 20 Aug (AFP) -- The Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) has released a war report in San Jose stating that it inflicted 88 casualties, counting dead and wounded, on the Guatemalan Army during the month of July.

The report affirmed that the EGP rebels also damaged two government helicopters in Alta Verapaz Department, north of Guatemala City, and destroyed several bridges [words indistinct] in Huehuetenango Department, in the northwest. The EGP, which is a member of the Guatemala National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), denied that the Guatemalan Army had achieved a victory over the guerrillas or that it had killed several commanders, as military sources have claimed.

The EGP criticized the government's decision to prohibit Guatemalan newspapers from reporting on the actions of the revolutionary organizations, adding that "this is one of the measures adopted under the state of siege decree and as part of a misinformation campaign."

REPORTS OF CURFEW IN CHOLOLA DEPARTMENT DENIED

PA211921 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Rafael Escobar Arguello, assistant secretary of the presidency's public relations office, strongly urged local news media not to be taken off guard by unconfirmed sensationalist news. The warning was made in relation to reports about a curfew decreed in Cholola Department. Escobar Arguello reminded newsmen that the country is in a state of siege, and that they must abide by the rules. He told them that reports on subversive activities had to be cleared by the presidency's public relations office or by the army before releasing them to the public.

Escobar Arguello explained to newsmen that the government is trying to establish a climate of confidence so that the country's productive sectors can start working, so that together with other Guatemalans we can overcome underdevelopment. In this respect, the government has already been implementing programs for the economic recovery of the sectors most affected by subversion.

According to Escobar Arguello, the government has not authorized a curfew anywhere in the country. Escobar Arguello explained that the military commissioners in Cholola Department had issued a circular urging the people not to leave their houses after 2000 for security reasons, but that the government had canceled the circular.

Meanwhile, Gen Mario Lopez Fuentes, army General Staff chief, categorically stated yesterday that there is no need for a curfew in Cholola Department. He added that in any event the army would be the first to tell the people of any such measure so that the people could take the necessary precautions to prevent any problem with the authorities. General Lopez Fuentes added that the Guatemalan Army is qualified to face the problems created by the subversive movement in the country, and that it does not need to ask for help abroad. We Guatemalans must solve our own problems. If we ask for help, we will be creating a very delicate situation in which our sovereignty would be affected by the presence of foreign troops, which would mean internationalizing our problem. This we must avoid by all means, General Lopez Fuentes said.

SISNIEGA OTERO CLAIMS TO BE IN GUATEMALA

PA210441 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Lionel Sisniega Otero, National Liberation Movement, MLN, leader, last night told the newspaper EL GRAFICO that he is in Guatemala. "I am in Guatemala and really at ease because I am innocent and because I am out of the reach of those that want to do me harm. I will come out of hiding at the right time," Lionel Sisniega Otero said to EL GRAFICO today.

"It is absurd to accuse me of participating in a plot and more so to involve with the eight persons arrested. I have not had any relations with them, except (Bandison) with whom I have been friends since 1954. We have not been plotting; that is not our business. Besides, I have not seen him for over a year," Sisniega Otero added.

"It is inconceivable that eight private citizens could stage a rebellion without the army's support. I think I am the victim of those who are doing me harm with their rumors," Sisniega Otero indicated.

"I am not giving myself up to the authorities because I do not want to be silenced and isolated. Nevertheless, I do want the Guatemalan people to know the truth, but I do not wish to be the victim of false rumors. I will keep the people abreast of the situation through the most suitable means. Sooner or later the authorities will learn about the falsity of the rumor which have maliciously implicated me."

GOVERNMENT ISSUES PROPOSALS TO TEACHERS

PA220048 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Official communique released by the information office of the Ministry of the Presidency of Honduras on 20 August]

[Text] The Honduran Government reports the following to the Honduran people:

As is publicly known, on Friday, 20 August, from 0830 to 1900, the Honduran president and several members of his cabinet met at the government house with leaders of the teachers' organizations and members of the Union of Public Employees of Rural Education board of directors, to continue the dialogue that has been repeatedly proposed by the executive branch for the purpose of reaching an agreement that will permit the normal school term to continue, to the benefit of Honduran children.

At the meeting, the president once again expressed his concern to the teachers' organizations about the economic situation, both as it affects the teachers and as it strikes large sectors of the population. He made the following proposals for a solution to the teachers:

1. The creation of a commission with representatives of the teachers' organizations [words indistinct] the government, so that, within the framework of permanent responsible and constructive communication, the teachers' various requests can be analyzed, so that they can be met within the limitations imposed by the country's economic recovery.

2. Nullification by the government, this time, of the penalties imposed by the public education secretariat on teachers who did not go to work [words indistinct] and a promise by the teachers' organizations that they will not take reprisals against those teachers who continued to work.

3. An agreement by both parties that the procedure to be followed for the solution of any conflict is that determined by the country's legal framework, involving civilized channels of constructive discussion, so as to achieve a good understanding. The observance of this conduct will benefit society.

4. A review by the government of the situation now affecting the various teachers' leaders who have been arrested as a result of their organizations' recent activities, so that their release may be sought within the legal framework.

5. A reiteration of government willingness to analyze the teachers' economic demands, in view of the priority that the government gives to educational affairs. It must be understood that the possibility of giving wage increases to the teachers is now being analyzed and studied by the commission created for this purpose, which will immediately review the economic indicators for 1983.

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY FAVOR U.S. TROOPS IN AREA

PA201216 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Attorney Efraín Bu Giron, president of the National Congress; and attorney Rodolfo Rosales Abella, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, have said that they favor the dispatch of U.S. troops to Central America and the Caribbean.

Bu Giron said that "the government has the great responsibility of defending democracy." He noted, however, that any decision that is made on the U.S. Senate's resolution must be fully discussed by our government.

Nevertheless, Bu Giron said that the congress has not received any official information on the subject. Moreover, the move has not yet been approved by the U.S. Congress, according to the same unofficial reports.

Bu Giron also said that any decision by Honduras on such a proposal would be based on respect for our laws and national sovereignty.

Meanwhile, Foreign Under Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella said that "this would be an act of solidarity by the United States, but we are still awaiting official information."

He added that the antiterrorist actions that are beginning to be staged in the country are in response to "an international communist offensive, and we must find a way to halt the totalitarian threat."

Even though he did not explain how, lawyer Rosales Abella expressed his belief that the presence of foreign troops might help to ease tension.

Paper Retracts Report

PA201218 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Last Saturday this newspaper printed a statement by National Congress President Efraín Bu Giron about the U.S. Senate resolution on preventing the expansion of communism in the Caribbean and Central America, even by sending troops to these countries if necessary. The article gave the impression that Mr Bu Giron supported these measures.

In truth, National Congress President Bu Giron said only that he did not know the contents of this resolution and that, in any case, what really interests us is the defense of Honduran sovereignty and the democracy that currently exists in Honduras.

Mr Bu Giron did not express support for the presence of foreign troops in Honduras at any time.

PEASANT LEADER ON SUPPORT FOR TEACHERS' DEMANDS

PA210342 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] The Honduran National Peasant Unity Front, Funacmh, through its leaders, expressed its agreement with the teachers' just wage demands to the central government. Teofilo Trejo, Funacmh grievance secretary, said that solidarity with the teachers will be permanent, because from any viewpoint their demands are in keeping with the increase in the cost of living. He added that the government must realize that only by meeting the teachers' demands, by resolving the problem, can it prevent thousands of children from missing classes.

The union leader explained that the country's popular organizations have made gains only after struggling, so that the teachers' strike comes as no surprise, because it is very difficult to get government leaders to recognize the necessity of salary increases for workers and professionals.

The Funacmh leader concluded that his organization and others will support the teachers' cause because the struggle they are waging today is that of all the popular sectors which demand better wages in order to be able to raise their standard of living within Honduran society.

Demonstration Supports Teachers

PA212308 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 12

[Excerpt] In the largest demonstration held so far this year, hundreds of people who represent labor, peasant and community organizations took to the streets in Tegucigalpa yesterday to express their support for the teachers' salary demands.

Their march, which involved some 7,000 people carrying banners and signs bearing slogans on the teachers' struggle, began at Obelisco Plaza in Comayagua, passed through the main streets of the capital and ended in front of the presidential palace.

FUM DENOUNCES ARREST OF 12 TEACHER LEADERS

PA210444 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] The arrest of 12 leaders and members of the Pricpmah [not further identified] and the professional association for the improvement of teaching in Honduras, Colprosumah, the night before last and yesterday in Danli and El Paraiso was denounced last night to LA TRIBUNA by the Teachers' Unity Front, FUM.

Carlos Montalvan, FUM publicity coordinator, said that five teachers were arrested in Danli by members of the National Directorate of Investigations, DNI, Tuesday night, after activists of the Liberal Party staged a demonstration with the purpose of provoking the arrests.

He indicated that at 1400 yesterday, DNI elements arrested seven other teachers in the city of El Paraiso and took them to Danli. Among those arrested, he said, are Marco Antonio Menjibar and Mirna Cruz de Flores, presidents of the sectional branches of Colprosumah and Pricpmah, respectively.

NICARAGUAAMBASSADOR TO U.S. TERMS RELATIONS 'DIFFICULT'

PA222004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 21 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Francisco Fiallos, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, today conceded in Managua that the situation between his country and Ronald Reagan's administration is "very difficult."

He added that his government is doing everything possible to improve relations between the two countries, "insisting on a dialogue that is expected to be held soon."

"However, the dialogue is a hope, because there is nothing specific," Fiallos added.

Meanwhile, it was announced that anti-Sandinist groups continue to receive military training in the United States.

The Nicaraguan ambassador said that these groups are being trained in Florida, Louisiana and California, and that they are then transferred to Honduras in small groups.

Fiallos said that Nicaragua has continuously protested to the U.S. Government for allowing "these groups of counterrevolutionaries to train in the United States."

In the last few weeks Fiallos delivered a note from the Nicaraguan Council of State to the U.S. Congress in which the Sandinists denounced the interference of the Reagan administration in Nicaraguan policy.

The ambassador also delivered another note insisting on the start of a dialogue to the Reagan administration in reply to an informal note the United States had previously sent to the Managua Government.

Fiallos arrived in Managua last night to report on his latest efforts before the U.S. administration. For this purpose, he met with the foreign minister, members of the government junta and members of the FSLN National Directorate.

In referring to Nicaraguan-U.S. relations, Acting Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco said that in his opinion a year ago the situation seemed to be improving after Thomas Enders' visit.

"Nicaragua was asked to lower the pitch of its rhetoric; but after Enders' visit the United States proceeded to stage the Halcon-Vista maneuvers in Honduras, which were considered a new provocation," said Tinoco.

Tinoco concluded by saying that "Enders did not advise us of the decision to hold those military maneuvers, in spite of the fact that they would be held near the Nicaraguan border."

STATION CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR IN HONDURAS

PA220429 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Honduras, U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, who frequently makes statements to newsmen, has said that the U.S. Senate's resolution on the dispatch of troops to Central America and the Caribbean was greatly influenced by the Honduran and Costa Rican presidents' visits to Washington. This statement by the U.S. ambassador contradicts, only a day later, the Honduran Government's statement that it has not requested the dispatch of Marines to the region.

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There is a reason for Negroponte's contradictory statement; he wants to attack Nicaragua. The U.S. ambassador in Honduras once again referred to the Sandinist armed forces, which, he said, contain 50,000 soldiers and 200,000 militiamen, equivalent to 10 percent of the population. In Honduras, he said, only 0.5 percent of the population is in the army. We would have to see what the difference in our country is. Ambassador Negroponte is mistaken. It is not a matter of 250,000 Nicaraguans who are in the armed forces, but of an entire people who are watching over their achievements.

Ambassador Negroponte also made a truly moving statement. My government, he said, feels attracted to countries with democratic and pluralistic regimes. He is right. It is very clear that he is right. His government felt so attracted that for 40 years it supported Somoza's democratic and pluralistic regime, while now supporting the Pinochet regime in Chile, the Stroessner regime in Paraguay and the Duvalier regime in Haiti.

BORGE DENOUNCES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOT

PA201912 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] A counterrevolutionary plan to establish two war fronts against Nicaragua, made up of former Somozist guardsmen and Honduran troops, was denounced here in Managua yesterday. Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said at a news conference that everything indicates that an attack is in the offing, and he announced that the counterrevolution is planning to introduce former Somozist guardsmen into the country and to station 3,000 Honduran soldiers, "who are already approaching," at the border.

According to the Sandinist leader, the counterrevolution's intention is to provoke a war at the border so that the former Somozist guardsmen can enter the country and strangle the revolution. He warned, however, that "if the Honduran Army dares enter Matagalpa, it won't be able to get out, because it will confront an armed people who are determined to defend their history." He added that such a counterrevolutionary act would be a very grave political and military mistake. According to Borge, the plan is to send former Somozist guardsmen into the country and to provoke a war at the border.

TINOCO CITES U.S. REPORTS ABOUT SOVIET MIG'S

PA210309 Managua International Service in Spanish 0220 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The reports that the U.S. State Department has spread indicating that Nicaragua is going to receive Soviet MiG aircraft are to conceal the arms race that the United States is promoting in Central America.

Nevertheless, Victor Tinoco, Nicaraguan acting foreign minister, has said that Nicaragua, as a sovereign country, has the right to arm itself and to obtain the necessary material from wherever it can. Tinoco stressed that the Nicaraguan military apparatus has a defensive rather than an offensive character.

Further Comments

PA210321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister of Nicaragua, today broached some of the most delicate problems of Nicaragua's foreign policy, especially regarding its relations with the United States, Honduras and the rest of Central America.

Nicaragua "maintains a genuine interest in holding a dialogue with a broad agenda with the U.S. Government to prevent relations between the two countries from continuing to deteriorate," the high official said during a news conference with foreign correspondents.

He indicated that 10 days ago the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent a note to the U.S. Government expressing its desire to continue the negotiations that might culminate in a dialogue "at the highest level."

"If that dialogue cannot be held in Washington or in Managua, it can be held in any neutral country, although we have already proposed Mexico," Tinoco added, noting that the difficulties for holding the dialogue have at all times been presented by the Reagan administration.

Also, Tinoco said that the tension between Honduras and Nicaragua has diminished in the past few days and that the revolutionary government has invited the congress and Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to visit the country, but has received no reply as yet.

In the past few days, he said, there has been a reduction in the offensives of the counter-revolutionary military units that operate from Honduran territory, "which has permitted negotiations to advance toward detente in relations between both nations."

Tinoco firmly denied the report that Nicaragua owns Soviet MiG's and that they have flown over Honduran territory, affirming that the report "is totally unfounded."

"It involves," he said, "an alleged argument to justify establishing military airstrips in Honduras financed by the United States in an amount exceeding \$21 million."

"The opposition in the U.S. Congress to the installation of bases in Honduras raised the Reagan administration's need to invent the presence of MiG aircraft in Nicaragua," Tinoco stated.

"There is no cause for a confrontation with Honduras, except for foreign interests that seek to use Honduras as a spearhead against Nicaragua," he noted.

Tinoco also said that Nicaragua is in favor of the idea of "taking steps to forge a new Latin American identity," in search of a new political consultation forum that will allow it greater independence from the United States.

That would be, he explained, one of the proposals Nicaragua would present at an upcoming meeting of Central American foreign ministers tentatively scheduled to be held in Panama, although the date has still not been set.

Regarding the tense situation existing with Costa Rica, he stated that "we are working intensely to improve our relations with that country."

He stated that although Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio announced yesterday that a new note had been sent to the Nicaraguan Government protesting the illegal taxes imposed on Costa Ricans navigating the border river of San Juan, up until now he has received no communication from that official.

Finally, Tinoco indicated that appropriate investigations are underway regarding the status of five priests who are in the Costa Rican and Spanish Embassies awaiting clarification of their political status after having been accused of instigating Monday's incidents in Masaya.

An attack broke out there during a Sandinist demonstration which left several dead and wounded.

"For the time being, he said, it is known that Father Jose Morataya, a Spaniard, and Father Jose Maria Pacheco, a Costa Rican, are involved in the instigation of Monday's bloody incidents."

Regarding the three other priests, Tinoco affirmed that "they are free of all responsibility" and can leave the embassies at any time.

U.S. 'ENDANGERING' ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

PA202115 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Aug 82

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Under intense pressure from the growing international antiwar movement and the U.S. people's rejection of war, the U.S. Government has found itself forced to sit at the negotiating table to discuss with the Soviet Union the possibility of reaching an agreement on disarmament.

In late June, when the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks resumed in the Swiss city of Geneva, it looked like the United States was at last acting with wisdom and good sense after unsuccessfully resorting to threats and attempts at blackmail.

However, the reality has not turned out this way. The world is now pessimistic as a result of the hostile actions and aggressive acts in which the White House and the Pentagon engage. An increasing number of specialists and experts are warning that Washington's attitude is endangering the most important and urgent dialogue of our times and keeping it from reaching a happy conclusion and guaranteeing peace and security to this and future generations.

What is happening is that the scope and objectives of the Geneva talks are in open contradiction with the unbridled anti-Sovietism and the policy of force which the U.S. Government is trying to impose in its international relations. It is obvious that the disarmament problem cannot be separated from an overall approach to foreign policy, because a disarmament agreement between Washington and Moscow would be an offshoot of normalization of political relations between those two states.

This possibility looks remote and unlikely at this moment, because President Ronald Reagan's frantic calls for a crusade against the Soviet Union are far from contributing to the establishment of a favorable climate for the solution of such a complex and sensitive problem. Not only through remarks but through deeds, the present occupant of the White House has given proof during the last few days that Washington's aims continue to be total rearmament to achieve strategic and military superiority over the Soviet Union, the launching of economic war against all countries in the socialist camp and the fueling of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism under the wornout banner of a crusade for freedom.

Reagan's calls, aimed at liquidating the socialist society, are nothing new and not far different from those made previously by leaders of other nations who also had the hopes of destroying this model of development where there is no exploitation of men by men.

It would not be too much to recall that during the last 50 years many Western politicians, including Churchill, Hitler, Truman and (?Dulles) harbored similar wishes and tried various ways to achieve their objectives, but always failed.

Threats, blackmail and the policy of force have never succeeded in breaking the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist camp and will not do so now. However, the imperialists' adventuresomeness takes on particular importance and extremely dangerous overtones in this contemporary era. The problem in the nuclear century does not consist of harboring the hope that a world war may lead to victory over communism. The dilemma is much more complex. If such a conflict is unleashed, civilization will inevitably disappear. In light of this reality, the cave-like ideology of the big stick is not only criminal but futile.

ANPP CHARGES U.S. PLANS TO DESTABILIZE NICARAGUA

FL211230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] has expressed our people's solidarity and full support for the revolutionary process underway in fraternal Nicaragua in a message sent to Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of Nicaragua's Council of State.

The message charges that the U.S. Government has an overall plan, with the complicity of the Honduran Army and the more reactionary sectors of the region, to be used against the popular Sandinist revolution. It stresses that activities organized by the U.S. administration and its accomplices to destabilize, sabotage and bring about the failure of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, is detrimental to the much-needed peace and stability in Central America and the Caribbean.

The message, signed by ANPP President Flavio Bravo, calls on the Honduran legislative assembly to consider the grave consequences which the Honduran Army support for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries based in Honduran soil have for peace and security in the region. Lastly, the ANPP voices its support for Nicaragua's peace proposals and expresses its confidence that Nicaragua's revolutionary process will develop successfully, despite the threats, aggressions, provocations, sabotages, crimes and blockades organized by U.S. imperialists and their accomplices.

UN ENVOY ON ANGOLA 'INVASION', CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

PA211707 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Cuba has warned at the United Nations that if the Pretoria regime launches a large-scale attack on Angola, the Angolan fighters will struggle with all their means and strength to defeat the South African fascists, racists and mercenaries.

During a debate on Namibia by the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, Miguel Alvarez, the Cuban delegate, noted that as a result of the intransigency of South Africa and its Western allies, especially the United States, the Namibian people have not yet been able to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

Alvarez said that in view of the increase in the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by their vanguard, the South West African People's Organization, the racist South Africans are increasing their repressive actions in Namibia and their aggressions against Angolan territory.

Miguel Alvarez said that genocidal persons in Pretoria could not carry out this aggressive policy and disregard UN resolutions if they did not have the backing of the United States and other Western powers.

The Cuban delegate also denounced the absurd U.S. and South African attempt to put as a condition for Namibia's independence the withdrawal of internationalist Cuban troops in Angola, who are there by a sovereign decision of the governments of Luanda and Havana.

The Cuban troops, Miguel Alvarez said, will be withdrawn only when there is no indication of a South African invasion of Angola and after the Pretoria troops retreat to the other side of the (Ovam) River.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLICPASTORA SEEKS COSTA RICAN RESIDENCE PERMIT

PA211854 Madrid EFE in Spanish .0524 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 20 Aug (EFE) -- Eden Pastora, also known as Commander Cero when he was an FSLN leader, will leave for Panama tomorrow, Saturday, to wait for his residence permit to live in Costa Rica. Pastora arrived in Santo Domingo on 14 August and has remained completely incognito in Santo Domingo, where the government has let him stay although, as he said, "now I have to enter by the back door and leave the same way."

When he was asked whether his visit was connected with the recent meeting of the Socialist International, Pastora said no, that he had come only to meet with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, whom he asked for a resident permit in Costa Rica, where his wife and children are. "I did not come to see anyone. My only interest was to see President Monge and explain to him that when I lived in Costa Rica I did not meddle in political affairs that violated the hospitality extended to me, and that my purpose is to live in Costa Rica and work there beside my family," said Pastora.

In order to allow him to live in Costa Rica, Monge has asked Pastora to write a public letter in which he agrees not to take part in any conspiracies or armed actions as long as he lives in the country.

GUYANABURNHAM REJECTS VENEZUELAN PROPOSAL ON ESSEQUIBO

PA210106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1842 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Georgetown, 20 Aug (AFP) -- President Forbes Burnham's government has rejected the Venezuelan proposal for bilateral negotiations to resolve the dispute over the Essequibo territory and will start a legal appeal, it was learned unofficially today in this capital. This decision will be communicated to the Venezuelan Government in the coming 24 hours, AFP learned from sources close to Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson.

After the Geneva agreement which rules the controversy was reactivated last 18 June, Venezuela proposed bilateral negotiations to settle the dispute over the 159,000 sq km of Essequibo territory, but Guyana will reject it and propose an adjudicated settlement, it was noted.

MEXICOPRI DECIDES TO REINFORCE AREA SOLIDARITY

PA220411 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The Mexican Government's Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] has agreed to reinforce its solidarity with Latin America and the Caribbean. This decision was made during the fourth working meeting on international affairs, attended by Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid.

Pedro Ojead Paullada, president of the PRI's National Executive Council, presided over the meeting. He said that regional cooperation and integration are not only important in view of the world's economic crisis but a necessity for internal development efforts, as well. Augusto Gomez Villanueva, Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, also spoke at the meeting. He discussed the economic crisis and the Central American countries' political problems and stressed that the Mexican Government, unlike the U.S. Government, identifies itself with the democratic process of the region's peoples.